February 28, 1771. NUMB. 2201.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PRINTERS.

Your publiſhing the following in your uſeful Gazette, will oblige one of your Cuſtomers.

HAVING peruſed with much Pleaſure, the State of the Accounts of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, inſerted in your laſt Paper, I could not but wiſh, nevertheleſs, that ſome Diſtinction had been made, reſpecting ſome of the Donations mentioned among the Contributions; for what occurred to me on the Occaſion was plainly this:---I myſelf have thrown in my Mite, towards the Eſtabliſhment of that noble and truly excellent Inſtitution:---The Sum I ſubſcribed was, I apprehended, as large as was conſiſtent with Propriety for a Perſon in my Circumſtances, and in ſuch a Caſe, I would willingly hope I ſhould not judge of this Matter from a narrow or too much contracted Plan; but when I compare the ſmall Sum which I have given, to ſeveral of thoſe mentioned as aforeſaid, I confeſs I ſhould be almoſt aſhamed to ſee my Name, on Account of the poor Figure it would make, with ſome of thoſe in the laſt Liſt of Contributors, and from an Apprehenſion of Compariſons being made, perhaps to the Prejudice of a Diſpoſition, that I think deſerves no Cenſure for Want of a charitable Inclination.

Something like this, I dare ſay, muſt have occurred to Numbers of the Subſcribers, and real Well-wiſhers to that honourable Inſtitution, the Pennſylvania Hoſpital;----but that People may not be diſcouraged in future, from lending their Aſſiſtance on ſo laudable an Occaſion, in Proportion to their Circumſtances and Inclinations, I do believe it will be quite agreeable to many, that ſome Notice ſhould be taken of the Manner, in which ſeveral large Sums have accrued of late to this Inſtitution, which I ſhall therefore mention in as conciſe a Manner as I can, viz.

When the Non-importation Agreement was entered into in this City, it was determined, that no Goods ſhould be received by the Merchants here, which were ſhipped after the Firſt of April, 1769, and that in caſe any Goods ſhould arrive, they ſhould be depoſited in the Hands of a Committee, to be ſtored, until the Revenue-act might be repealed, or a general Importation ſhould take Place.----Now, notwithſtanding countermanding Letters were ſo generally ſent home, it ſo happened, that ſome Orders, which had been lodged in England, were executed, and the Goods arrived.---In Conformity, therefore, with the Agreement, the ſaid Merchandize was ſtored.---After ſome Time, the Perſons to whom the Goods came conſigned, ſeeing no Proſpect of a ſpeedy Repeal of the Act, and apprehending that ſeveral Articles might periſh, if detained a conſiderable Time, were deſirous the Goods ſhould be ſold, and upon Application to the Committee for this Purpoſe, it was mutually agreed, that they might be diſpoſed of accordingly, and the Profits ariſing therefrom ſhould be applied to public Uſes.

Some of the Profits were applied for the Purpoſe of clearing Delaware, ſome for building a Wall around the Church Burying-ground, and ſome were given to the Hoſpital.---Now I ſhould be ſorry to be underſtood, that I mean to derogate from the Virtue of ſuch Application of the Monies aforeſaid---far from it---the Choice which the Gentlemen alluded to have made, in this Caſe, would have been my Choice, and I am heartily glad, that the Stock of this extenſively uſeful, exceedingly beneficial, and truly charitable Inſtitution, hath of late received ſo conſiderable an Increaſe.---All I wiſh for in this Matter is, that ſome Diſtinction ſhould be made reſpecting ſuch Donations, in order that the Contributions of others may not appear to be leſſened, which, I think, without ſuch Diſtinction, will undoubtedly be the Caſe, and may rather injure than advance the Cauſe of this noble Charity.

To relieve the Diſtreſſed, to cloathe the Naked, to feed the Hungry, is Virtue that warms the Heart:---May Benevolence of this Kind increaſe more and more among Men, and may every Contributor to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital feel the Pleaſure ariſing from his Endeavours to promote it to the lateſt Moment of his Life. AMOR CHARITATIS.

LONDON, December 15.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST.

Mr. E-----D B----KE's SPEECH *in the Robinhood Society on the* 27*th ult.*

THE Objects now under our Conſideration ſeem to me to be of great importance, and to deſerve ſomething more than a ſilent vote. I will therefore, with the leave of the Room, endeavour to throw ſome light on the ſubject.

Several gentlemen have dwelt with a kind of ſecret complacency and ſatisfaction on the high antiquity of the Attorney General's power of filing official informations. They have ſet before our eyes, in every engaging light, the reſpect and reverence which it has derived from the ſavoury mouldineſs and venerable ruſt of ages. The monarchy has ſubſiſted and flouriſhed moſt during the exiſtence of this power. Why then quarrel with it at this critical juncture, when it is likely to prove moſt beneficial? I will not ſay that there is no weight in this reaſoning, becauſe I will not ſay that there is any queſtion without its difficulties. Moſt queſtions have, like Janus, two faces; and if you view only one of them, you may, with a little management, make your favourite ſide aſſume a pretty fair and comely appearance. Something of this legerdemain is obſervable on the preſent occaſion. While the oppoſers of the motion celebrate the flouriſhing ſtate of the monarchy during the exiſtence of this power, they forget to prove to us that it owed that happineſs to the Attorney General. It is the fate of narrow minds, and confuſed heads, to miſtake one cauſe for another, and to make nature as great a chaos as their own brain. Were it neceſſary, we might eaſily trace the flouriſhing ſtate of the monarchy up to other cauſes, and demonſtrate by facts that this inſtitution retarded, rather than accelerated its growth. But there is no occaſion for fetching ſuch a tedious compaſs. Arguments enough have been already advanced to prove it unconſtitutional, and incompatible with liberty. What can be a clearer evidence of its having never benefited the kingdom? The ſame arguments which prove it now prejudicial, prove it prejudicial ever ſince its commencement. But what if it ſhould be ſhown not to have the ſanction of antiquity? I have inquired, among others, into this point; but Fortune has not been favourable to my diligence. I have not been able to trace it into the darkneſs and obſcurity of remote ages. Nay, I have found it to be modern, and as it were of yeſterday. Far from fixing it as high up as Edward the Third, I have been obliged to come much farther down for the ſource. The words *matter of record*, which have been quoted, did not mean official informations. Bracton, who is allowed by all to be a good authority, mentions *actions popular*, which I apprehend, were founded on theſe expreſſions. But *actions popular* were not the ſame as official informations; and, in ſhort, I have, upon the minuteſt inquiry, been forced to allow them but a modern date.

Thus then it appears, that the oppoſers of the motion cannot take refuge under the wings of antiquity. They are beat out of the entrenchments of Gothick rubbiſh, under which they hoped to remain impregnable. Whither now will they fly for ſhelter? To a majority of voices. In theſe alone, not in argument, will they prove victorious. If we have any diſcretion, any ſhame left, we muſt agree to this motion, and either totally aboliſh, or modify the Attorney-General's power of filing official informations. Were there no other argument for this meaſure, but that ſingle one advanced by the oppoſer, That the office is odious and ſuſpected, it would, in the opinion of any ſober man, be ſufficient. For as all government was originally inſtituted for the eaſe and benefit of the people, no eſtabliſhment, which gives them nothing but uneaſineſs, can be approved by a wiſe legiſlature. Let it then be cut off from the conſtitution as a rotten limb, which eſcaped the notice of our forefathers in the hurry and precipitation of the Revolution. But we are not preſſed by neceſſity. There is no complaint of any late abuſe of this power. This I flatly deny. The power has been egregiouſly abuſed in the caſe of Almon. Why was he ſingled out, and proſecuted before the reſt of his brethren? He, whoſe guilt, if any, was only nominal? Why was not the original publiſher and others, who had no excuſe to alledge, firſt brought to juſtice? Here I believe every man diſcovers malice. Almon had been active in promoting certain meaſures not very agreeable to the cabal. He had publiſhed certain Journals, which contained anecdotes, that ſome people, high in office and power, could wiſh to have buried in eternal oblivion. It was reſolved to puniſh him for theſe acts of temerity. Hold was therefore laid of this ſlender twig. But what enſued? The C---ts dare not make uſe of the ſtrange verdict procured againſt him. The only cauſe, which the Attorney General has been able to carry againſt libellers, he cannot turn to any account. From him we learn, that the office is ſo odious and deteſtable to the public, that it does not anſwer any of the purpoſes for which it was intended. Has he not here ſaid enough to induce us to aboliſh or to modify it? Yes certainly, if we do not ſuppoſe, with ſome ſpeculative politicians, who will juſtify the Court at all points, that the people are corrupt, and that the Courts of Juſtice and the Adminiſtration are blameleſs. For I muſt aver, that one of theſe three propoſitions muſt be true, elſe ſuch attrocious libels as we have lately ſeen, could never have paſſed unpuniſhed. Now I can ſee no reaſon for ſuppoſing that the people have ſunk to the very dregs of corruption, that they naturally delight in ſlander and detraction, and love to protect libellers and defamers. It is not long ſince they would bring in a libeller guilty even at the ſuit of the Attorney-General. In the reign of George the Second, no ſuch mortifying repulſes were received from Juries, even when a dangerous rebellion raged in the very heart of the realm. Government was ſufficiently reſpected to maintain its authority. Shebbear was without any difficulty puniſhed with impriſonment and pillory; and many other delinquents were chaſtiſed by the laſh of the law. Even ſo late as the beginning of his preſent Majeſty's reign, when the minds of men truſted to his own benign and auſpicious diſpoſition, and were not ſoured by the interpoſition of undue influence, the laws had not loſt their ſalutary terrors. Do you aſk a proof? The forty-fifth number of the North-Briton is an undeniable evidence of my aſſertion. The Jury without any difficulty found the publiſher guilty; what then has wrought ſo ſudden a change in the temper and diſpoſition of the people, that they now countenance the moſt audacious and wicked libels? In ſo ſhort a time they cannot have become abſolutely corrupt.

What then is the cauſe of this ſtrange phenomenon? Are the courts of juſtice depraved and impure, and do they out of ſpite and malice contradict and oppoſe them? I hope not; I hope they are unimpeachable. I believe, nay I know, the ſcandalous reports, which are circulated, to be ill founded. Where then ſhall we look for the origin of this relaxation of the laws, and of all government? How comes this Junius to have broke thro' the cobwebs of the law, and to range uncontrouled, unpuniſhed, thro' the land? The myrmidons of the court have been long, and are ſtill, purſuing him in vain. They will not ſpend their time upon me; or you, or you. No; they diſdain ſuch vermin, when the mighty boar of the foreſt, that has broke through all their toils, is before them. But what will all their efforts avail? No ſooner has he wounded one than he lays down another dead at his feet. For my part, when I ſaw his attack upon the K---, I own my blood run cold. I thought he had ventured too far, and that there was an end of his triumphs. Not that he had not aſſerted many truths. Yes, Sir, there are in that compoſition many bold truths, by which a wiſe P----- might profit. It was the rancour and venom, with which I was ſtruck. In theſe reſpects the North-Briton is as much inferior to him, as in ſtrength, wit and judgment. But, while I expected from this daring flight his final ruin and fall, behold him riſing ſtill higher, and coming down ſouſe upon both Rooms of this Society. Yes, he did make you his quarry, and you ſtill bleed from the wounds of his talons. You crouched, and ſtill crouch, beneath his rage. Nor has he dreaded the terrors of your brow; Sir, he has attacked even you; he has, and I believe you have no reaſon to triumph in the encounter. In ſhort, after carrying away our R---l Eagle in his pounces, and daſhing him againſt a rock, he has laid you proſtrate. K---, L--ds, and C-----s, are but the ſport of his fury. Were he a member of this Club, what might not be expected from his knowledge, his firmneſs and integrity? He would be eaſily known by his contempt of all danger, by his penetration, by his vigour. Nothing would eſcape his vigilance and activity. Bad Miniſters could conceal nothing from his ſagacity; nor could promiſes, nor threats, induce him to conceal any thing from the public.

But why do I dwell upon Junius alone? There are numberleſs other libellers, whom you cannot reach. Secure in the protection of the people, they laugh the terrors of information to ſcorn. All your meſſengers of the preſs, all your tribes of informers, are as much deſpiſed as they are deteſted. What is the cauſe of this general averſion to law, this univerſal conſpiracy againſt government? We have ſeen that it ariſes neither from the natural depravity of the people, nor from the accidental miſbehaviour of our courts of law. What is the concluſion? The whole is chargeable upon Ad--------n. The M-------rs are the grand criminals. It is their malverſation and unc--ſt-----nal encroachment, that have rouſed up in the nation this ſpirit of oppoſition, which tramples under foot all law, order and decorum. Till they are removed and puniſhed, the land will be nothing but a ſcene of anarchy and confuſion. It is not that I do not approve of the propoſed enquiry into the conduct of our Judges. Though I believe the report to be falſe and groundleſs, yet as a friend to the Judges, as a friend to the people, whoſe ſuſpicions will thus be removed by approbation, reprehenſion or puniſhment, I cannot help giving it my hearty concurrence. There is a letter directed to one of the Judges, which charges him with high crimes. Will you allow that paper to walk abroad without any notice? You have tried every expedient for quieting the people, but that of removing the offence. Were it only for the ſake of experiment, it would be worth your while to try what effect this meaſure would have upon the public.

The REPLY of Mr. DE GREY, the Attorney General.

WHEN I hear facts miſrepreſented, in which I had a perſonal concern, and caſes ſtated, which never had any exiſtence but in the author's brain, I think myſelf authoriſed by juſtice, and bound in honour, to contradict. The laſt gentleman who ſpoke, has given the Room a brief narrative of two facts, which I know to be without foundation; and I muſt tell him, that to ſpeak in gentle terms, he treats a man injuriouſly, when he aſſigns to his actions motives which are only the ſuggeſtions of his own fancy. He informs you, that malice and oppreſſion appear palpably on the face of Almon's proſecution, becauſe, forſooth, he happened to be firſt brought to his trial, and becauſe his guilt was only nominal. But is his opinion more reſpectable than the opinion of the jury, by whom he was tried? They found him guilty. His trial preceded that of the original publiſher, and the other delinquents, merely through accident. As many informations as could be conveniently got ready, were at the ſame time filed againſt the tranſgreſſors. The Judges, after this proceſs was finiſhed, happened, in the courſe of buſineſs, to ſit to hear cauſes at Weſtminſter, before they ſat in the city. This is the true ſtate of the caſe; this is all the malice, all the oppreſſion, which have been exerted on this occaſion. If there had been any preconcerted ſcheme of rancor or revenge, a different courſe would have been taken. The Attorney General would have firſt brought to his trial the original publiſher, that culprit, whoſe ſuperior guilt ſeemed moſt likely to procure a verdict favourable to government; a verdict, which might ſerve as a precedent or ſanction to the condemnation of the other defendants. Such would have been the true way of ſhewing malice. The very reverſe of what is condemned, would have been the only rational plan for obtaining this end.

But, after procuring a verdict in this malicious manner, we dare not make uſe of it! We dare not paſs ſentence, or puniſh the guilty bookſeller! He ſhall be called up to receive ſentence to-morrow. It is true that Almon has already been ſummoned for that purpoſe; and yet, after attending, was told that he would not be wanted on that day. The Judges being either not agreed in their ſentence, or being prevented by ſome other cauſe from concluding that buſineſs, I did not make Almon appear before them, leſt, by the rule of Court, they ſhould be obliged to keep him in cuſtody till ſentence was paſſed. I was afraid that ſuch a ſtep might prove injurious to his trade and character. So that what was an act of lenity and mercy, is here charged upon the Attorney-General as an act of cowardice and fear. No, Sir, that officer has done nothing of which he needs be afraid or aſhamed. He miſrepreſents the actions of no man; he traduces the character of no man. Neither his words, nor his deeds, need ever call a bluſh in his cheek."

The REPLY of E---D B--KE.

I DID not mean to fix a ſtigma on the character of any particular man. All I wanted to ſhew was, that there was malice ſomewhere, and, from what I have now heard, I find little reaſon to retract. A pretty ſatisfactory account, indeed, has been given for Almon's being firſt tried, and for his not having the other day received ſentence. But has any reaſon been given for his being tried at all? Has the preſumption of malice, that appears upon the face of that tranſaction, been wiped away by the gentleman's rhetoric? No. We have heard much of the legality, equity and reaſonableneſs, of prima facie *evidence. If ever applicable, I am ſure it is applicable to this caſe. The* prima facie *evidence fixes guilt on the proſecutors, and I am ſatisfied they have not produced contrary evidence to deſtroy its force. What is the conſequence? They muſt, according to their own law or logic, be condemned. The ſhare that Almon had in the publication of Junius's letter, was ſo ſmall, that no man of common ſenſe can ſuppoſe, that he was on that account marked out as an object of puniſhment. No, Sir, there were other latent cauſes, neither ſo ſpecious, nor ſo offenſible.---*Æternum ſervat ſub pectore vulnus---manet alta mente repoſtum Judicium Paridis---Et genus inviſum et rapti Ganymedes honores. *I appeal to the honour and conſcience of the houſe, whether I do not ſpeak truth. If I do not, I expect to be contradicted. Does any one chuſe to riſe? No, none has the front; and I have the pleaſure to ſee that we have ſtill ſome grace left among us. This is a point that is obvious to the moſt ſimple and untutored. Had I been diſpoſed to refine, and to play the metaphyſician, my ingenuity, ſmall as it is, would have enabled me to aſſign no very honourable motives to the quirk, which brought the leaſt culpable firſt to their trial. Had the original publiſher been firſt tried and acquitted, it was foreſeen that common decency would not ſuffer the other proſecutions to go any farther; a circumſtance, by which the culprits would ſave a deal of expence, and certain officers would loſe the harveſt of their trade. This, and ſome other points of the like nature, I might urge, were I actuated by any malice, or perſonal pique. But I diſclaim ſuch unworthy motives. My public conduct ſhall always be directed by public conſiderations.*

Having ſaid this, I have nothing further to add, but that I ſee no reaſon to retract or alter my opinions. I return therefore to the three grounds, on which I ſet out, and repeat that all our preſent misfortunes are owing to the corruption of the people, to the miſconduct of our Ju---s, or to the malverſation of our M------y. The abſurdity of the firſt ſuppoſition I have explained I hope to your ſatisfaction. The whole blame muſt conſequently fall on the two laſt, but chiefly on the M-----y. The neceſſary concluſion is, that the M------y ought to be removed, and that the propoſed enquiry into the conduct of our Ju---s ought to be adopted.

Weſt New-Jerſey, February 21, 1771.

RUN away on the 1*ſt inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in Lower Penn's Neck, Salem county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named* THOMAS COLLARD, *about* 21 *years of age, and about* 5 *feet* 7 *inches high; had on, and took with him, a new Ruſſia ſhirt, green woollen trowſers, two jackets, one of a yellow ſtriped linſey, patched with red, the other of home made cotton, with buttons of the ſame colour, grey ſtockings, new double ſoaled ſhoes, and a half worn felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and commits him to goal, or ſends him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have* FOUR DOLLARS *reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me*

¶ JONAS REES.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

PARIS, December 10.

THE marine of this kingdom actually amounts to 64 ships of the line, exclusive of the 18 which the India Company hath ceded to the King, which make 82. We have besides 35 frigates, which joined to the 12 ceded likewise by the Company, make together 47.

It is thought that an extraordinary assembly of the Clergy will be soon called, to demand supplies of them, especially in case of a war.

Prodigious damages have been done, and a great number of lives lost, by inundations, in different parts of this kingdom. We have likewise very melancholy accounts of the same nature from some parts of Italy.

Berlin Nov. 26. The plague continues to make great ravages in Poland, and the contagion extends to within 30 miles of Warsaw, and some letters mention its having reached Kiow.

LONDON, *December* 13.

Proceedings of the Lower Room of the Robinhood Society on Monday last.

On Monday General C-----y, after the estimates of ordnance expences were read by Mr. C---ks, addressed himself to the President:

SIR,

"I do not know whether it is necessary to say any thing in support of the expences for the year 1771. Nor will I trouble the Committee, till some objections are made. My honourable friend, who opened the business, has observed the sums wanted for the repairs of the different garrisons of Gibraltar and Minorca. As to the former, it is needless to point out the necessity of keeping it in repair, particularly upon the eve of a war. As to the latter, every military Gentleman, the least acquainted with the fortress of St. Philip's, knows how dangerous the suburbs are, in case it is attacked by an enemy, as plainly appeared in the late war, when, though the garrison did their duty, the success of the enemy was facilitated by their erecting their batteries under cover of the suburbs. The other place which requires defence is the dock-yard at Portsmouth; every body knows it is not fortified, but that Gosport, which is opposite, is. These, Sir, and the 8000l. for fortifying Newfoundland, I presume no Gentleman will object to.

"It is also proposed, Sir, to add a battalion, consisting of eight companies, to the artillery, with one Colonel Commandant, and Lieutenant Colonel. As a scarcity of Field-officers has been much complained of, particularly in Germany, where there was only one, though an Officer of the greatest merit, yet the artillery were often left to the care of a Captain.

"And it is proposed to add four-pence *per diem* to the pay of Lieutenant Fireworkers, and make them second Lieutenants. I do not mean this augmentation merely on the suspicion of a war, but to have it an establishment; which will save this honourable House the trouble of considering it annually. I wish it to be an establishment in time of peace as well as war.

"It is also, Sir, proposed to reduce the number of Gunners, which are ten, to eight; and as Gunners are allowed four-pence *per diem* more than a Matross, in their room to add two Matrosses.

"Now, Sir, by adding the eight companies, it will be an honourable retreat for officers worn out in the service. By this means we can more conveniently spare the other battalions upon foreign service; and it is needless to mention how well that corps behaved in the late war; the variety of services they were upon, produced greater difficulties to them, and they did more service than any one corps."

L--d G. G------e. "The Honourable Gentleman, who communicated the estimate of the ordnance expences, said very little; but the other Honourable Gentleman, whose immediate province it is, has gone more largely into particulars, and given us a detail.----I should be very sorry to object or differ from him, but in some particulars I must dissent. As to the repairs of the different garrisons, I confess them, though very great, yet extremely necessary, especially at Minorca, as we are now on the commencement of a war. As to that part of the expence for Newfoundland, I can have no objection; I am only surprized it is so trifling. Why, Sir, 8000l. is barely sufficient for your fishery, and never can be meant to fortify the whole island.---We all can remember how ill provided it was last war, when the enemy took it, and how happily it was retaken by an Honourable Gentleman behind me (Colonel Amherst) without waiting for orders from home. I can only imagine, the 8000l. is meant to secure a particular harbour, and not to put the whole island in a state of defence against any attacks from an enemy.---The Hon. Gentleman did not enter into particulars; I have therefore no objections to offer; I *suppose* the supply demanded is just, and it is our duty to see the money is not *misapplied*. As to the proposed augmentation of the artillery, I *must* differ from the Hon. Gentleman. At the time of the reduction, the army were reduced from 100 to 50, but the artillery had three battalions preserved; and the augmentation proposed of eight companies, I consider only as an additional expence to the people. I would not wish to be understood, that I object to the rewarding of merit, by opposing it: No, Sir, I am sensible that *this* corps have great merit, and that they have not been rewarded as they deserved; but I can by no means consent to the rendering of an additional battalion permanent, as the Honourable Member hinted. If it is to be a war, let us proceed regular."

The Lower Room of the Robinhood Society, took it as an insult on them, in not being suffered to be in the Upper Room, whilst they were sitting; and therefore were of opinion that they ought to do justice to themselves upon this proceeding.

It was moved by Mr. D----g, that a Committee should be appointed to search the Journals of the House of L----ds, of that day, as to what proceedings and resolutions were therein, with relation to the act permitting any persons to be present in any part of the said House, during the sitting thereof.

Col. B--re, said, "It is to the outrageous and daring Behaviour of certain Members of the Upper Room, who trust to their Majority, that they are indebted for this insult on this room.---- It was a conduct that shocked the honest part of that noble Assembly. They acted like themselves; they withdrew, rather than give their sanction to such an unworthy and unprecedented behaviour. I myself was present, and will affirm, that no C---t or B---r---g---n ever equalled the horrid indecency I was there a witness to. Sir, we give up the rights of our C-nst-t--nts, and of our own honour, if we do not resent this usage, or if we only make so tame a return to it, and so disgraceful a one, as to act as improperly as they have done. I am for the motion, and hope it will go further."

L--d N----h, said, "It ill becomes the Dignity of this house to suffer such a language to be held as that used by the above Gentleman, by discriminating what he calls the *honest part* of the room. Their conduct I condemn as much as any body; and therefore agreed with a Motion made by my Right Hon. friend who sits near me, [Right Hon G----O-----w] to have this Room exert its power over them, exactly as the Upper House had theirs over us. Retaliation is all that is in our power, and all we should think of. The Members of the Upper Room have not infringed any privilege of ours; they have not injured us; they have not insulted us, &c. Searching the J--rn-ls of the Upper Room will be useless and nugatory, and therefore disgraceful, and unworthy of us."

Dec. 15. The Motion made by Serjeant G---n in the L---r A------y on Tuesday was, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the Administration of criminal Justice, and the Proceedings of the Judges in Westminster-hall, particularly in Cases relating to the Liberty of the Press, and the constitutional Power and Duty of Juries." The Serjeant was seconded by Aldermen Oliver and Townsend, who pointed out by Name a certain Judge, President of one of the Courts of Justice, as the grand Culprit. The Speakers in Behalf of the Motion were Mr. Burke, Sir Joseph Mawbey (who complained greatly of Baron S----'s Conduct in trying the Serjeant at the Summer Assizes at Guilford) Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Wedderburne, Col. Barre, L. C. Germine, and Sir G. Saville. Speakers against the Motion, Mr. Onslow (who defended the Conduct of Baron S---- at Guilford) Lord Clare, C. Fox, the Attorney General, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Mr. Forrester, and the Solicitor General. Seventy-six of the Company were for the Enquiry, and 184 against it. Mr. D---g spoke for two Hours and upwards.

The State has already incurred a very great Expence, and Appearances are strong on the Side of War. Should nine Millions be wanted for the coming Year, or even six, most of them, it is to be supposed, there may be a View of funding; but then where to lay the Taxes will become the Question. Those of the landed Interest will probably be averse to the Bearing of any Part of the Burthen but the Increase of the Land Tax; and Labour can bear none, the Poor being hardly able to subsist already. To impose a new Tax on the latter, therefore, in one Way, will only prove the Means of lessening perhaps in a greater Degree what they already pay in others; and to tax any Necessary of Consumption will be likely to lay the Burthen perhaps ten-fold on Land and Labour. To afford Time, therefore, for forming Plans for carrying on a War without increasing Burthens to Degrees that may prove ruinous, can better Means be thought of than the Alienation of Crown Lands by Sale, with the Abolition of Rangerships, which are burthensome to the Crown? This would be a great Improvement of national Property, and at the same Time serve to support public Credit, as to make the Stocks probably rise, while it might greatly extend Taxation, without adding to present Burthens, and likewise afford Scope for an Increase of Population. The Measure would moreover make Government very popular, and cause the turning of much Money from mischievous to salutary Purposes.

It cannot be supposed the French and Spaniards are not fully apprized of the declining State of our national Circumstances, and of course of the precarious Situation of public Credit; from which Cause they may ground their strongest Hopes; so that Disappointment therein will best serve to intimidate them from their hostile Intentions. The Ministry, therefore, cannot be too cautious of affording them any such Kind of Encouragement by their Modes of Taxation.

Dec. 18. On Saturday 10,000l. in specie was sent away from the Bank for Dublin, to answer the demands of one of the Banks in that city.

A vessel laden with transports from England is lost off the Scilly Islands, with above 100 souls on board, most of whom perished.

The Hillhouse, Penny, from Corke to Liverpool, and a new vessel from Liverpool to Dublin, with passengers, were both lost the 5th instant on Hoyle-banks; the Captain and every person on board were drowned.

Never was the money affairs of Ireland in such an alarming state as at present. One merchant in Dublin has failed for a hundred and twenty thousand pounds, another for sixty thousand, and two or three others for thirty, twenty, and sixteen thousand each; at the same time that the circulating cash of the kingdom is not supposed to be above two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, if so much.

A letter from Liverpool, dated Dec. 14, says, "The Foxhunter packet, Butler, from this port for Dublin, with 21 passengers, and six sailors, are lost. Part of the wreck has been driven on this shore."

We hear that it is to be agitated to-morrow in the Upper Room, whether they shall take off the prohibition lately laid on the admission of the Members of the Lower A------y.

It is become fashionable in many companies to give the following toast, *A real and hearty battle to the two quarrelling parties.*

All the regiments of the militia have received orders to prepare themselves to be embodied. The officers of the Middlesex battalions have already had several meetings on the occasion.

The Dublin packet, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday last, confirms the account, that there are six vessels wrecked near Holyhead; the crews of three only are saved.

A letter from Genoa says, "According to our letters from Spain, the Court of Madrid finds the demands of the British Court too high; and therefore the former begins to think seriously of putting herself in a condition to inforce the resolutions of her Cabinet."

Great damage has been done to the shipping of Glasgow by the late stormy weather, five or six have been entirely lost.

Friday night a motion was made in the Lower Room of the Robinhood Society, by L--d G. G---e, and seconded by L--d G. C----d-sh, the purport of which was, To desire the Room to order the eldest sons of P--rs, the At----y and S----r G-----l, and the M--st--rs in Ch-----y, to attend the door of the Room every day at 2 o'clock, to carry such bills as may be ready to the Upper Room, all other persons being excluded admission by a resolution of the Upper Assembly. Upon the division, there appeared for the question 39, against it 104.

L--d G. C------sh then moved, That no P--r should be admitted into that Room; but Mr. G. O----w moving, that the order of the day might be read, the question was put thereupon, when there appeared for Mr. O----w's motion 103, against it 38.

This is the second time L--d G. C----h's motion for excluding the P--rs has been defeated by Mr. O----w's moving that the order of the day might be read.

L--d J. C------sh and Sir G. S----le both declared on Friday in the Lower Room, that they would not go up to the other Room with any bills, even though they might relate to the county and town they had the honour to represent.

The unexpected increase of the number of the opposition, on the division, on the question, respecting the postponing the determination of the addition to the land tax, has given them great spirits, and the m------y much alarm. One event happening, when the opposition has so much strength as at this time, it is well known, would overturn the present m------y.

A noble Nabob we are assured is going over with some of his friends, to the side of the m------y; with what view is easily known, while the crown retains the prerogative of ennobling blood by creation.

Letters from the frontiers of Poland advise, that the Austrian troops have entered that kingdom, and advanced within two miles of Cracow.

A correspondent informs us, that yesterday at 4 o'Clock, a duel was fought near the Ring in Hyde-park, between Lord G---ge G---ne and Governor J----ne, in consequence of some words spoke by the latter on Friday last, in a great assembly. Lord G---ge had for his second the Right Hon. T---s T----d; and Sir James L----r, Bart. was Governor J---ne's second. The combatants discharged a brace of pistols at each other; after which the seconds interposed, and the affair was amicably adjusted.

The duel, between L--d G. G------e and Governor J-----ne, was occasioned by the former's calling the latter out of the lower room of a great assembly, and demanding satisfaction for words spoke therein.

We hear that Lord G. G------ne will have the principal command of the British army, should there be a war. His Lordship's military knowledge was always acknowledged; his courage has now been manifested.

By all intelligence from the several parts of England, the appearances of a war seem by no means to be relished. All ardors for victory over our national enemies now evidently flag. People feel the galling weight of burthens created by the late war, and experience, by the conditions and instability of the last peace, that we conquer and burthen ourselves to no purpose; war proving generally only a harvest to state plunderers, as making of peace likewise does to such as deserve a worse name.

By the parliament sitting so near to Christmas, and adjourning to the latter end of January, as it is said will be the case, it is naturally enough supposed that our affairs with Spain are for some time longer likely to continue in a state of entire uncertainty. It is likewise supposed the contents of the budget are not yet in order, and that difficulties must occur in the department of ways and means.

The following is a copy of the questions L--d C-----n put to L--d M-------d in the Upper Room of the Robinhood Society last Tuesday, in answer to the paper L--d M-------d left with the clerk of the Room the day before. As L--d M-------d refused to answer these questions (saying he would not answer *interrogatories*) they are also left with the clerk of the Room.

1. Does the opinion mean to declare, that upon the general issue of Not Guilty, in the case of a seditious libel, the Jury have no right by law to examine the innocence or criminality of the paper, if they think fit, and to form their verdict upon such examination?

2. Does the opinion mean to declare, that in the case abovementioned, when the Jury have delivered in their verdict *Guilty*, that this verdict has found the fact only, and not the law?

3. Is it to be understood by this opinion, that if the Jury come to the bar, and say that they find the printing and publishing, but that the paper is no libel, that in that case the Jury have found the defendant guilty generally, and the verdict must be so entered up?

4. Whether the opinion means to say, that if the Judge, after giving his opinion of the innocence or criminality of the paper, should leave the consideration of that matter, together with the printing and publishing, to the Jury, such a direction would be contrary to law?

5. I beg leave to ask, whether dead and living Judges, then absent, did declare their opinions in open court, and whether the noble L--d has any note of such opinions?

6. Whether they declared such opinions, after solemn arguments, or upon any point judicially before them?

If the news is really true which has been said to come by a Danish ship, that a great force had lately arrived from France at the island of Mauritius, it should serve to strengthen our grounds for rationally supposing the first important blow that France meditates is at our possessions in India. This has long been imagined would be their first hostile measure, whenever they should be disposed to commence a war, and of course directs our earliest application for circumvention.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, December 6.

"Captain Hunter, of the Britannia, is just arrived here from Jamaica, who says, that 8 days after he had left Jamaica, he fell in with a Spanish frigate of 36 guns, about 3 in the afternoon, who made them lay to, and demanded that the Captain should come on board their ship. Upon his refusal, the frigate fired a gun at them, and wounded one of their men. At last the Captain was obliged to go, and they insisted that he should give them an account of the strength of Jamaica, and if there were any of our men of war there. The Captain refusing at first to let them know any thing about the matter, they used him very ill, and if it had not been for the Lieutenant, who was an Irishman, he believes they would have sunk his ship. They were very particular to know if he had seen any Spanish men of war hovering about Jamaica."

A letter from Upwell, near Wisbich, in the isle of Ely, says, "I am greatly concerned to acquaint you with the dreadful calamity that has befallen this country by the late dreadful inundations. The whole country is almost under water, by the breaches made in so many parts of the banks more than ever were known. The farmers are fled with their cattle into the upper parts of Norfolk, to preserve them alive, where the keeping for them is bought so dear on this occasion, that it is to be feared many thousands of fine sheep, horned cattle, and horses, will cost more to keep them alive, till the lands can receive them again, than they are worth. Families that were in affluence are in the greatest distress, and many farmers have lost their all."

Lord B--- publickly staked all his posthumous glory on the merits of his treaty; but he now unfortunately beholds it turn out to him a living infamy. Yet his associates and creatures therein, the public are mortified with beholding still in favour and power. When will this unfortunate kingdom become relieved from the fatal effects of infatuation!

Ireland, we see, is become distressed for want of gold and silver in circulation. A new literary production has shewn Englishmen, that they probably may very soon experience the same calamity.----What must follow is coming to pass.

There are accounts from the Danube, which say, "Besides the 13 small towns which compose the county of Zips, the Hungarian troops have occupied 7 other towns, and 98 villages, from whence the General Count Esterhasi hath dislodged the Polish garrisons."

BRIDGE-TOWN (*Barbados*) *December* 15.

Extract from a Letter of the 30th of November, from one of the Hon. Council Board at Tobago.

"A Conspiracy of 40 Coromantees has kept us in continual Alarm these 17 Days past. Thank God, it is now quite over, as most of them are either killed, hanged, burnt, or taken. I had four out, who lay down near Rockley-Bay, cut one another's Throats, and died mutually in each other's Arms."

From another Letter.

"Upon the whole, we think those People argue not irrationally, who propose great Benefit and Credit to accrue to us in the Event, from this rash and unexpected Insurrection of the Negroes, in our Infancy, as we may term it; for it must necessarily cause the Planter to provide himself with able white Servants, and with Arms and Ammunition, and be ever watchful, and upon his Guard. The Slaves, from the easy quashing of this by our own Strength and Resolution alone, and by the Examples made of the Ringleaders, will be deterred from any more of the like Attempts; and the Legislature of Tobago will, no Doubt, apply to the Government at Home, for more Troops to protect us; and it will very soon be convinced, from our Imports to Great-Britain, how deserving we shall be of its utmost Attention, and that from the Quantity of Sugar, and the peculiar Quality thereof, made in this Island, it will, in a short Time---scarce creditable---be the Nonpareil, for its Size, of the whole West-Indies for this Commodity."

The Master of a Brig from Gibraltar, which touched here this Week informs, that in Lat. 23, *ten Days before he made this Island, he fell in with a large Vessel, which he took to be a Spaniard, who hailed him first in French, then in Spanish, and then in English; ordered him to clue up his Sails, come under his Stern, and (it being Evening) put a Light in his Shrouds, and keep close to him all Night; at the same Time threatening to sink him, if he should attempt to make Sail. Notwithstanding which, finding her to be a slow Sailer, in the Night he bore away, and got clear. She discovered him in the Morning, and gave Chace for better than Half an Hour, but finding it of no Effect, gave over.*

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 21.

We are informed that a few Days ago, one of the Prisoners in *Baltimore* County Jail, inhumanly murdered his Companion, by cutting his Throat, of which Wound he instantly died.

We have had the most favourable Winter ever known in this Province, until Saturday last, when there fell a deep Snow, since which the Weather has been so extremely severe, that all Communication with the Eastern Shore has been for several Days shut up by the Ice.

NEW-YORK, *February* 18.

Yesterday the Post from Albany brought the agreeable News, that the Honourable Mr. Justice Livingston (who has been three Times refused his Seat in the Assembly, upon the Vote of the House against the Judges) was elected again for the Manor of Livingston, without any Opposition.

As his Majesty has repealed the Act which disqualified the Judges from Seats in the House, it is said that there is not the least Doubt but that the Electors of the Manor, are resolved to insist on their Member, and their Right of electing any Person not disqualified by Law.

Edmund Burke, Esq; remains Agent for the Province of New-York, the last Vote of the House, in his Favour, remaining unaltered. He has a Salary of 500l. per Annum, from the Day of his first Appointment. This Gentleman's distinguished Abilities, and firm Attachment to the American Cause, will, no doubt, render his Appointment very disagreeable to our Enemies at Home.

Captain M'Dougall, who was charged for a Contempt of the

House, remains ſtill in the New Goal, for the Aſſembly was not prorogued, but adjourned; ſo that the Seſſions is not at an End, and the Receſs is only till the 25th Inſtant, when the Members are to meet again, upon Buſineſs, without Notice.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 28.

College of Philadelphia, February 27, 1771.

SUCH Gentlemen and Ladies, as propoſe to attend the Courſe of Lectures at the College in this City, are requeſted to ſend to the Subſcriber for their Tickets before Monday next, at 11 o'Clock, when the Courſe will be begun, to conſiſt of Twenty-one Lectures, viz.

Fourteen Lectures in *Mechanics*, *Pneumatics*, *Hydroſtatics* and *Optics*, to be illuſtrated with proper Experiments, the College Apparatus being conſiderably increaſed for that Purpoſe, and in good Order.

Two Lectures in *Aſtronomy*, which will be illuſtrated by Mr. RITTENHOUSE, with the ſingular Advantage of a *new Orrery*, of his own Conſtruction.

Two Lectures in *Electricity*, by Mr. KINNERSLEY, with his curious Apparatus; and Three in *Chemiſtry*, by Dr. RUSH, with the proper Experiments. The Lectures will be given three Times every Week, in order to be finiſhed by the 20th of April; and the ſame Lecture, that is given in the Forenoon, will be repeated in the Evening of each Day, beginning at Six o'Clock, for the Advantage of thoſe whom that Hour may ſuit beſt.

The Money ariſing from this Courſe (except a Part for Mr. *Rittenhouſe*, on Account of his ſingular Services with the Orrery) is to be applied towards the Purchaſe of the *Orrery*, now erecting for the College of Philadelphia.

It is hoped therefore that a Deſign ſo public, and a Courſe the moſt compleat of any that has been exhibited in America, will meet with Encouragement from the numerous Friends of Literature in this City. The Price of a Ticket is only *Twenty-five Shillings*; and any Gentleman who has given, or ſhall give, Five Pounds or upwards, for promoting the Deſign, will be entitled to four Tickets for the Courſe, or, in Lieu thereof, to one Ticket for the Courſe, and to a ſeparate Lecture on the *Orrery*, for himſelf, and any ten Perſons he may chuſe to bring with him.

WILLIAM SMITH.

On Thurſday laſt was married, at Cheſtnut-Grove, Eaſt-Jerſey, Mr. NATHANIEL LEWIS, Merchant, of this City, to Miſs LUCY LAWRENCE, Daughter of ELISHA LAWRENCE, Eſq; a Lady of a ſerious and well diſpoſed Mind, and endowed with every Qualification to render the married State happy.

Extract of a Letter from the Captain of a Veſſel at Barbados to his Owners here, dated January 24.

"On my Paſſage hither I met with very bad Weather, and off of Bermuda I fell in with, and took up, a Brig's Top-maſts, Topſail Yards, Sails and Rigging, that had been cut away."

The Snow Chance, Captain Brown, from Georgia for this Port, loaded with Live Oak Timber, parted her Cables, and drove aſhore near Cape-May, in the Snow Storm, on Sunday, the 17th Inſtant; the Veſſel is bilged, but the Sails and Rigging are ſaved.

Laſt Friday Night ſome Rogues got into the Store of Mr. John Brown, at the Bird-in-Hand Wharff, and broke open his Deſk, but they found only a few Coppers. They alſo got into the Store of Mr. William Drewry, Ship-Chandler, and broke open his Deſk, where they likewiſe miſſed of their Booty, the Caſh being taken away in the Evening. Theſe Stores, it is ſuppoſed, were opened with falſe Keys, as one of them was found locked the next Morning.

The ſame Night a Store in Water-ſtreet was broke open, by cutting Holes in the Window-ſhutters, and by that Means unkeying the Bolts; the Villains afterwards broke open the Deſk, from whence they took two Bundles of old ragged Tickets, to the Amount of about Forty Shillings.---*It ſeems to be the chief Intent of theſe Thieves to take away all the Caſh they find in the Deſk of any Store they attempt to rob, as it is obſervable, that although they rummaged the Stores, they carried off none of the Goods.*

Our Navigation being again clear, Yeſterday a Brigantine, ſuppoſed to be the Polly, Captain Lockton, from St. Chriſtophers, came up to Glouceſter Point.

The Brig Carpenter, Captain Smith, from Barbados; and the Brig Charming Peggy, Captain Conyngham, from Antigua, are arrived at our Capes.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captains Grave, Steel, Aſhmead, and Simmons, at Barbados; Stewart and M'Culloch, at Antigua; the Brig Greyhound, ----------, Schooner Relief, Captain Moore, and the Schooner Polly, Captain Jackſon, at St. Chriſtophers.

Arrived at Barbados. Captains Cowper, and Archer, from Virginia; Coſden, Wood, and Robinſon, from Maryland; Glover, from Marblehead; Vennard, and Sewall, from Piſcataqua; Allen, and Obear, from Salem; Weeks, from Falmouth; Morton, from Boſton; Williams, Bell, Buckland, Groſs, Seymour, Roberts, Smith, Olcott, and Butler, from New-London; and Captain Richards, from New-Jerſey.

At St. Chriſtophers. Captains Eaſtwood, and Robinſon, from Virginia; Caynear, from Maryland; Sanders, and the Pennſylvania Farmer, from New-York; and the Captains Colvill, and Burnham, from New-London.

The Brig Triton, Captain Trevett, from Rhode-Iſland for Fyall, is arrived at Barbados.

A HINT to the PUBLIC.

IF a Number of *Pennſylvanians*, animated by the prudential Law of Self-preſervation, and the friendly Diſpoſition of dealing with our Neighbours, were voluntarily to aſſociate for the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufacture in *America*, might it not be productive of good Conſequences to our Poſterity, and to all who are or ſhall become Inhabitants of *Britiſh America*?---Any probable Plan for carrying this Hint into Practice, publiſhed in the News-Paper, will greatly oblige

PENNSYLVANIA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS. Brig Anna, S. Smith, for Jamaica.

CLEARED. Ship John, J. M'Carten, and Brig George, J. Martin, to Jamaica.

To the PUBLIC.

IN juſtice to the character of a man that we think poſſeſſed of honour and truth, and who we have every reaſon to believe, would not ſay, or undertake to do, what he was incapable to perform----And whereas ſundry reports have of late been propagated to prejudice the reputation of the ſaid ſuffering gentleman, we think it our duty ſo far to eſpouſe his cauſe, as to publicly declare, that we believe he never did ſeriouſly ſay, he could do what he could not do, and that, from a knowledge of his mathematical genius, we are willing to lay three thouſand pounds (current money of this province) for the benefit of any charity the Corporation of this city ſhall think proper, that the ſaid gentleman hereby meant, ſhall move the brick building (already ſo much talked of) in leſs than three months after the wager is laid, for the charitable uſe before mentioned, to any part of the public Commons of this city, without looſening one brick belonging to the ſaid building. The caſh muſt be depoſited, or land ſecurity for twice the amount. For further particulars, enquire of the Printers.

PHILANTHROPOS,
VERITATUS,
PHILADELPHUS.

To be SOLD, or LETT, for a Term of Years,

and entered on the 1ſt Day of April next,

THAT NOTED TAVERN, now in the Tenure of Thomas Dewees, at Pott's-town, Philadelphia County, with a large Stone Dwelling-houſe, and Barn, about 36 Acres of Meadow, and ſome Plow and Paſture Land. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, near the Premiſes, ‡

February 21, 1771. SAMUEL POTTS.

Philadelphia, February 28, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons, living at a Diſtance from this City, who may incline to have their Advertiſements publiſhed in the *Pennſylvania Gazette*, that they are requeſted to ſend the Money with them; alſo to pay the Poſtage of Letters in which they may be contained, otherwiſe they will not be inſerted; the Publiſhers having already been great Sufferers in that Reſpect, beſides the Trouble of raiſing ſo many different Accounts. HALL & SELLERS.

Philadelphia, Second Month 25th, 1771.

ALL thoſe who have BILLS of CREDIT, iſſued by Act of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, made in the Seventh Year of His Majeſty's Reign, dated the 5th of June, 1767, are deſired to bring, or ſend them to the PROVINCIAL TREASURER, at Philadelphia, and receive their reſpective Value, agreeable to ſaid Act. 3M.

On Monday, the 11th of March next, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A LOT of GROUND, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, ſituate on the Weſt-ſide of Crab-ſtreet, leading into South-ſtreet, containing in Breadth, on ſaid Street, 18 Feet, and in Length, or Depth, 75 Feet; whereon is erected, a two Story Frame Houſe, ſubject to a Groundrent of Three Pounds Three Shillings, Pennſylvania Currency, per Annum, commencing the 27th of Auguſt next. The Purchaſer may have one, two or three Years, for the Payment of the Money, paying Intereſt, and giving Security, if required.

Should any Perſon incline to purchaſe, before the above appointed Day of Sale, they may know the Terms, by applying to ¶ THOMAS LAWRENCE, junior.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, late of Fair View, near Briſtol, in the County of Bucks, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any juſt Demands againſt his Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to

§ WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, Executor.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, an Iriſh apprentice, aged about 18 years, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has light coloured hair, and a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth coloured coat and jacket, an old beaver hat, and a pair of grey and white worſted ſtockings. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive One Shilling reward, from CONRAD SCHITZ. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of James Peddrick, late of Oxford, in the County of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment to the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make them known, in order that they may be adjuſted by HANNAH PEDDRICK, and WILLIAM ASHBRIDGE, Adminiſtrat. ‖ *Second-Month* 15, 1771.

Philadelphia, February 21, 1771.

THOSE perſons who generouſly ſubſcribed "to the "Relief and Employment of the Poor of the City of "Philadelphia, Diſtrict of Southwark, the Townſhips of "Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, and the Northern Liberties," and have not yet paid in their Contributions, are earneſtly requeſted to pay the ſame to JOSHUA HOWELL, Treaſurer; thereby to enable the Managers of that Inſtitution, to diſcharge the Debts contracted for the Purpoſe above mentioned.

At the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, on the 21ſt of next month, being the 5th day of the week, at 6 o'clock in the evening, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of JOSEPH TROTTER, deceaſed,

HIS late dwelling-houſe, and lot of ground, with the ware-houſe, ſtable, &c. thereon erected, commodiouſly ſituated for trade on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite to Black-Horſe-Alley; being in front on Second-ſtreet 18 feet, extending 132 feet deep to Strawberry-Alley, and bounded on the north by an alley, leading from Second-ſtreet into ſaid Strawberry-Alley.

At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold, an annuity, or rent charge of £ 5 10 0 per annum (redeemable at any time, within ſeven years, from the 25th of May, 1768, on payment of one hundred and ten pounds) iſſuing out of a Lot of ground, on which a wooden tenement is built, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, being 36 feet front on Catherine-ſtreet, and 64 feet deep; late the eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Trotter. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, ſituate in Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, conſiſting of three plantations. The firſt contains 200 acres, whereon is a very good ſtone houſe and kitchen, a large barn, and ſundry office-houſes, two large orchards, about 12 acres of good meadow. On the ſecond plantation, which contains 116 acres, there is a good ſquare log-houſe, &c. which has been occupied both for a ſtore and tavern theſe many years paſt, on it there is a young orchard, and about 8 acres of meadow, moſt of which is well watered. On the third, which contains about 40 acres, there is a good log-houſe, and convenient weaver's ſhop; 20 acres of cleared land. The whole exceeding well watered and timbered, and in a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, will admit of much improvement, and is contiguous to ſeveral market towns, Wilmington in particular.----The title is indiſputable, and the terms will be made eaſy, by applying, before the 25th of March, to JOHN MONTGOMERY. ¶

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tueſday, the 19th day of March next,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 330 acres of good freſh land, about 150 acres of upland, lately cleared, 30 acres of well watered meadow, and 15 more can be very eaſily made, and convenient to water; there is water in each field, for the benefit of cattle, when at paſture; there is on ſaid plantation, a good ſquare log-houſe, lately raiſed, 30 feet ſquare, two ſtories high, with four rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole, with two good convenient chimnies to ſaid houſe, and a large kitchen, a barn, 70 feet in length, 25 in breadth, of good peeled cheſtnut logs, with two ſtables, ſufficient to contain 12 horſes, and a frame ſhed, 150 feet round ſaid barn; there is a good ſaw-mill, and plenty of good timber, fit for ſawing; there is alſo on ſaid place two good bearing orchards, containing 130 trees each, of the beſt grafted fruit, and a young orchard, containing 130 trees, planted three years ago, with three good dwelling-houſes on ſaid plantation, and an indiſputable title for the ſame. Any perſon or perſons inclined to purchaſe ſaid place, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. Said plantation lies within 17 miles of Newport, and within two or three miles of ſeveral merchant-mills. WILLIAM GRAHAMS.

The above land may be divided, to ſuit purchaſers. ‡

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward,

FOR an apprentice lad, named JOHN CLARK, who got leave of his maſter, in Baltimore-Town, about the middle of Auguſt, 1770, to go to his friends, at the Head of Elk, being ſomething indiſpoſed, as he pretended, and has ſince wrote me word, that he had bid adieu to Baltimore: Therefore, whoever takes up the ſaid John Clark, or ſecures him, ſo that his maſter ſhall have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JEHU HOWELL.

N. B. He was apprentice to the carpenter's trade, and is thought to be about Lancaſter-Town, as his father moved from Cheſter county to that place. ‡

*** The Members of the *American Philoſophical Society* are deſired to be punctual in attending their Meeting, at their *Hall*, To-morrow Evening, at 6 o'Clock.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

WILLIAM & THOMAS BRADFORD;

In a handſome Volume, Quarto, ſtitched in blue Paper, Price

TWO DOLLARS,

THE TRANSACTIONS of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, held at *Philadelphia*, for promoting USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, from *January*, 1769, to *January*, 1771.

N. B. *The great Object which the Society has in View, agreeable to the propoſed Deſign of their Inſtitution, being the Advancement of uſeful Knowledge, this Volume has been ordered to be ſold at the very loweſt Price, on a juſt Eſtimate of the Coſt of Paper, Printing, Engraving, and other Work in preparing the Book.*

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 21ſt day of March next, on the premiſes,

A MESSUAGE, or parcel of land, containing 8 acres, whereof about 5 are good meadow, lying in Concord townſhip, and Cheſter county, now in the tenure of John Brinton, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, draw-well and waſhhouſe, cooper ſhop, ſtables, and other out-houſes, with three equal fourth parts of a merchant and grift mills, with two pair of mill-ſtones, the one Cologne, the other country ditto; the boulting mills and hoiſting works go by water; ſituate on a public road, leading from Goſhen to Marcus Hook, and about half a mile from Concord Meeting-houſe. The payments will be made eaſy, and the terms known on the day of ſale, by ‡ JOSEPH GILPIN, and

Feb. 28, 1771. THOMAS GILPIN, junior.

To be LETT for a TERM of YEARS,

And entered on the 1ſt of APRIL next,

THE premiſes, whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, with the merchant, griſt, and ſaw-mills, on the main body of the creek called Brandywine, within two miles of Wilmington; the mill-houſe is of ſtone, 35 feet by 30, boulting and bran-rooms adjoining, two pair of mill-ſtones, one whereof French burrs, fanns, ſcreens, boulting-cloths, and hoiſtings all good, and go by water; ſuitable for manufacturing wheat, in the beſt manner, to the amount of 20,000 buſhels, or upwards, yearly; as there is no want of water, handy to navigation, and a good neighbourhood for wheat country buſineſs, and timber, a great ſtroke of buſineſs may be carried on; the forebays and running works were all repaired laſt ſummer; the plantation contains 120 acres, 70 whereof cleared, four acres of watered meadow, the reſt extraordinary good wheat-land, and well manured; with a good orchard, a new ſtone dwelling-houſe, three rooms below, and four above, a good draw-well, a frame barn, and ſtone ſtabling under a hay-houſe, with other out-houſes, and two ſmall tenements for tradeſmen or labourers. The whole in good repair. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes,

‡ VINCENT GILPIN.

On Saturday, the 15th Day of June next, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Houſe of Mr. John Little, near the Market-houſe, Baltimore-Town, at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon,

THE *following Tracts and Parcels of* LAND, *ſituate in Baltimore County, and from ſix to fifteen Miles Diſtance from Baltimore-Town, on the great Roads to York and Frederick-Towns, conveniently ſituated for Church, Meeting, Mill and Market, and all good Lands, fit for Farming; ſuch Tracts as have Tenants will be parcelled out, that the Tenants may have an Opportunity of purchaſing. To be ſold for Sterling Caſh, Bills of Credit, at the then Current Exchange, or in good Bills, payable in London. North Carolina, containing and laid out for* 945 *Acres; Jones's Farm, adjacent thereto,* 50; *Carolina Felix,* 646; *Batchelor's Choice, thereunto adjacent,* 100; *Drunkard's Hall,* 308 *and a Half; Part of Spicer's Inheritance, within one Mile of Baltimore-Town, having ſome Improvements thereon,* 77; *Stuartſylvania, on the River Patapſco, oppoſite to Fell's-point, which is adjoining to Baltimore-Town, and contains* 24; *Point Look-out, near to Stuartſylvania, and oppoſite to Fell's-point,* 12. *Theſe Lands were the Property of Mr.* James Richards, *and by him conveyed to me in Truſt for the Uſe of himſelf and Creditors; the Lands may be viewed, and the Title examined, on applying to* DANIEL CHAMIER.

On Saturday, the 7th Day of April next, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Houſe of Mr. John Little, near the Market-houſe, Baltimore-Town, at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon, the following Lands and Tenements, by Virtue of ſundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed,

TWENTY-THREE *Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract of Land called Montigny's Neck, lying and being in Baltimore County, and almoſt adjoining to Baltimore-Town; taken by Virtue of a Fieri Facias, at Suit of Charles Grahame, Executor of Thomas Dick, deceaſed. Alſo a large well built Brick* HOUSE, 48 *Feet by* 30, *with four Rooms on the lower Floor, one large, and two very convenient Rooms on the ſecond Floor, and Garrets above; on an Half Acre Lot, No.* 7, *with the Addition alſo of that Part of Lot No.* 117, *which ſquares with the ſaid Lot, and runs to Jones's Falls, ſituate, lying and being in Baltimore-Town, on the eaſt ſide of Jones's Falls, and was formerly a well accuſtomed Tavern, kept by Amos Fogg, with Garden, Stable, and proper Out-houſes thereto belonging; taken by Virtue of Fieri Facias, at Suit of William Buchanan, and alſo at Suit of William Davis, for the Uſe of John Ord; theſe Lands and tenements are the Property of Thomas Sligh, and the Title deemed indiſputable.*

JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY, *Sheriff of Baltimore County.*

WHEREAS Barbara Arndorff advertiſed me her huſband, in the Public Gazette, of abuſing her in a moſt barbarous manner, to confeſs that ſhe defiled my bed, which is a notorious falſhood, which I can make appear, for ſhe confeſſed to her mother and me, without any threats or examination by me, or any other perſon, to my knowledge, and ſwore (before William Moore, Eſq;) ſhe committed adultery. And as ſhe has endeavoured to aſperſe my character, I think it not amiſs to let the public know, that ſhe was convicted of adultery at Cheſter court, and that ſhe has at divers times abuſed me, without any provocation, and attempted to drown and hang herſelf, and invented many groundleſs and malicious falſhoods, which I can prove to be ſuch, not only on me, but on the neighbours, without any reaſon. Theſe are to deſire all perſons from truſting her on my account (as ſhe has abſconded from my bed and board) for I will not pay any debts of her contracting, from the Date hereof. *Feb.* 25, 1771. JOHN ARNDORFF. §

FOURTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, in the night of the 6th of November laſt, from Marlborough Forge, in Frederick county, Virginia, a convict ſervant man, named John Campbell, born in Ireland, is a thick well-ſet fellow, appears to be between 35 and 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has ſhort black curled hair, double chin, and ſomewhat wrinkled face, rather more ſulky than an oliverian countenance; he has a remarkable ſcar on the outſide of his right leg, occaſioned by a cut with a ſcythe, alſo, on the ſhin of the left leg, a ſcar, by a cut with an axe; had on, when he went off, a light or aſh coloured fly coat, lined with red, white and blue linſey, waiſtcoat outſide of the ſame, lined with red ſhaloon, ſhirt and trowſers of country made linen, a flag ſilk handkerchief about his neck, an old hat, and ſteel buckles in his ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Campbell, if out of the colony, and brings him home, ſhall have the above reward; or if ſecured in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Ten Dollars, paid by

WILLIAM HOLMES.

N. B. If taken in or near, or to the northward of Philadelphia, by acquainting Iſaac Zane thereof, that he may have him ſecured, or delivered to him, ſhall be intitled to the laſt mentioned (Ten Dollars) reward. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, in the county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jersey, lying on Delaware river; it extends about 140 chains along the river, and contains about 960 acres, a considerable quantity of which is low land, and capable of being improved to great advantage; the brook Neshasackaway, which runs through the tract, and empties itself into the Delaware, affords plenty of water for a mill, which may be advantageously built on the bank of the river.---It is a very convenient place for a country store (one having been kept there for several years) it being so situated, that it is the natural market for a great part of Hunterdon and Sussex counties, as well as Pennsylvania, it being without exception as good a landing, both for the farmer and merchant, as any on Delaware river, above Trenton.---The road from the eastern parts of Jersey to Pennsylvania runs through it, and a considerable ferry is kept on the premises, for which a patent was obtained some years ago; it is very well calculated for a gentleman's country seat, the land being very fertile, and its pleasant situation on the river Delaware, affording the amusements of fishing, fowling, &c. in the greatest perfection. The premises will be shewn by Mr. *John Imley*, or *Jeremiah Thatcher*, who live in the neighbourhood, and those who incline to purchase, may apply to JAMES PARKER, at Perth-Amboy, for the terms and conditions of sale. ¶ 8W.

N. B. There is a stone house, and three settled farms, on said tract. *Perth-Amboy, February 16, 1771.*

Published according to Act of Parliament,

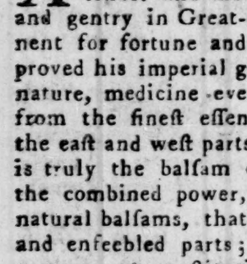
The great and learned Doctor SANXAY's Imperial Golden DROPS.

AFTER a very long course of private practice with the tender and most delicate constitutions, the first nobility and gentry in Great-Britain, Ireland, and many persons eminent for fortune and character in America, the Doctor hath proved his imperial golden drops, to be the greatest cordial to nature, medicine ever produced. These drops are composed from the finest essence, of the richest gums and balsams of the east and west parts of the world; therefore, this medicine, is truly the balsam of all the known balsams. It is from the combined power, efficacy and virtue of these rich and natural balsams, that these drops are able to fortify the weak and enfeebled parts; to give health, strength and vigour to a worn-out constitution. So friendly is this great cordial to human nature, that it is a medical aliment; nourishes the vital system, and prolongs life.---It is by these unequalled virtues, that the causes of barrenness and sterility in women, and impotency in men, are to an almost certainty removed.---All rheumatic and gravelly complaints are most assuredly relieved, and if continued for some time, will radically cure the disorders: Besides, all obstinate gleets, seminal weaknesses, whites in women, and every weakness of the reins and loins, from whatever cause proceeding, except the venereal virus; these imperial golden drops in a few days effects a cure.----Those patients labouring under an improper treatment of mercurials from unskilful persons, in a certain disorder, and find their juices impoverished, will soon find their account in the use of these admired drops. They who feel the secret infirmities of advancing years; or where the power of youth begins to decline, will find this NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE their only friend. It was for something like this grand secret in medicine, that the fathers in physic, the immortal Boerhaave and Sydenham, laboured their whole lives in vain to discover for the good of mankind.

It is to be had in bottles of THOMAS ANDERTON, Bookseller, wholesale and retail, at his store the lower end of the Jersey market, Philadelphia. To prevent the buyers from being imposed on by any counterfeit sort, he hath sealed the bottle with his seal and coat of arms, and signed each bottle in his own hand writing.

*** Where also may be had, Doctor Sanxay's alexipharmic pills, and his specific purging electuary, which cure the Lues Venerea in all stages and circumstances whatever, in a very short time.----Advice in all cases *gratis*, and letters post paid, duly answered.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.



RUN away from the subscriber, living in Cæcil county, Maryland, the 18th of December, 1770, an Irish servant man, named JOHN CROWLEY, born in Cork; he is a check weaver by trade, and can weave linen, but is not perfect in that busines; is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, a little pitted with the small-pox, something bald on the forehead, and is remarkably grey haired for a person of that age, is a well set fellow; had on a broadcloth coat, a jacket of a light colour, above half worn, a new country cloth ditto, country cloth breeches, have been seated, light coloured yarn stockings, two pair of shoes, one pair new, a half worn wool hat, bound about the edges; likely he will sell some of his clothes, as he has no money, and no doubt change his name. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me SAMUEL MILLER. ‖ 3 *M.*

Philadelphia, February 11, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, indebted to the Honourable Proprietaries, for Quitrents, that Attendance will be given at the Receiver General's Office, in Philadelphia, from Monday, the 4th Day of March next, to Saturday, the 9th; at Chester, from the 12th to the 16th; at Pennsbury, from the 19th to the 23d; and at Lancaster, from the 26th to the 30th inclusive. To which Places all Persons concerned, are required to repair, and pay off their Arrears.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver General.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Doctor John Smyth, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 15th of March, 1771, for ready cash, a plantation, lying in Queen Anne's county, near Church Hill, containing 371 acres of land, with the improvements thereon, such as a dwelling-house, 36 feet by 18, with brick chimnies, a kitchen, 24 feet by 16, with a brick chimney, a tobacco-house, 30 feet by 20, a meat-house, 18 feet square, an apple orchard, the plantation is very near to a water mill, and in a good part of the county for trade. All persons who are inclined to purchase said plantation, are desired to attend on the premises, as the sale begins at ten o' clock precisely. WILLIAM SMYTH, and JAMES RINGGOLD BLUNT, Executors. ¶ 4 W.

The MEMBERS of the

St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE desired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the House of Josiah F. Davenport, at the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, on Thursday, the 28th of this instant February, at Six o'Clock in the Evening. ROBERT WILSON, Secretary.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday, the first of March, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of Jacob Heisler, in Gwined Township, A certain messuage or tenement, and plantation or tract of land, situate in Gwined Township aforesaid, containing 150 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by land of Rowland Ellis, Evan Ellis, and Edward Morgan; late the estate of Robert Ellis and wife, seized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 26th day of March next, at one o' clock in the afternoon, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, *A certain brick messuage or tenement, plantation, and two tracts of land, lying contiguous together, situate in the Borough of Chester, about a mile from the Court-house, now in the tenure of Jonathan Cowpland, containing about 167 acres; bounded by Chester-creek, by Edgmont and Providence roads, and lands of Samuel Lightfoot, James Mather, Daniel Sharpless, and others; this plantation may be said to be a compleat farm, having a front on the navigable part of Chester-creek of 180 perches, along which is about 6 acres of drained meadow, and a very good stone quarry, the upland is in extraordinary good order, having (within a few years) had about 5000 load of good blue mud hauled thereon, and is capable of great improvement, as there is a great quantity of mud on the premises, which may be hauled out at a small expence; it is remarkably well watered, every inclosure having either a spring, or running water therein; the house is 40 by 30 feet, 4 rooms on a floor, with a wash-house (in which is a pump of excellent water) there is on the premises, a spring-house, about 100 yards from the dwelling-house, built over a never-failing spring, and a smoke-house, stables, &c. with two orchards, one about 9 years old, consisting of about 300 trees of excellent fruit; late the estate of the said Jonathan Cowpland, seized and taken in execution, by*

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

To be SOLD by PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March next, at Christiana Bridge, at twelve o' clock said day,

SIX LOTS, lying in and about the Village aforesaid, belonging to the estate of GEORGE HILLIS, senior, deceased. Two of said lots are valuable, having front on Christiana creek; any of them is so large as to admit of very considerable buildings, &c. as may be seen by the plan, on said day, or any other time, by us the subscribers. Six months credit will be given, on the purchasers giving their bonds, and security, if required, by us. SAMUEL PATTERSON, and GEORGE HILLIS, junior, Executors. ¶

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of said *Hillis*, deceased, by bond, bill, or book-debt, are desired to come immediately and discharge the same, to prevent trouble, to said *Patterson* and *Hillis*. ¶

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

ON Tuesday, the 12th of March next, at the house of James Nevill, the Sign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, at 5 o'clock in the evening,

A BRICK tenement, about two stories and a half high, 14 feet wide, and 20 feet long, with a frame kitchen adjoining, and a lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Second-street, opposite the Sign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties aforesaid; the lot contains in breadth, on Second-street, 20 feet, and in length 212 feet; subject to a yearly groundrent of £ 5:6:0, money of Pennsylvania.---The purchaser paying one half the purchase-money, on the premises being struck off, may have nine months credit for the remainder, paying interest, and giving security, if required. ¶

NATHANIEL CURREN.

TO be sold by public vendue, on the 4th day of March, upon the premises, if not sold before by private sale, by the subscriber, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, two valuable plantations, one of which containing 300 acres, bounding near a mile on the river Schuylkill, whereon is a good shad fishery; it also bounds on lands of Henry Pawling, Esq; and extends along the same to Perkiomen; there are about 150 acres cleared, 20 whereof are good watered meadow, and a great quantity more may be made; the woodland well timbered, and the whole well watered, with the conveniency of watering every field on the whole plantation; there is a good stone dwelling-house, spring-house, and brew-houses, with a large frame barn, three good bearing apple orchards, with a large peach orchard, bearing plentifully. The other contains 250 acres, bounding on Perkiomen, 100 acres whereof are cleared, 35 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good stone dwelling-house, situated on a public road, in a suitable place for public business, as it is an old licenced house, also a large stone barn, stables, spring-house, &c. also a good bearing orchard, the woodland well timbered, the fields well watered; quitrents 4d per 1000 acres. Titles indisputable, with many more conveniencies, which will be made known, by applying to Thomas Morgan, on the premises, or the subscriber, living at Durham furnace, JAMES MORGAN. §

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-House, on the 23d day of March next, at 6 o' clock in the evening (if not sold before at private sale) either separate, or together,

THE bank and water lots, with the improvements thereon, belonging to the estate of John Vining, Esq; deceased, situate between Walnut-street and the Drawbridge; the whole containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 250 feet, including Water-street, and bounded northward by a lot belonging to the estate of the late Jonathan Dickenson, eastward by the river Delaware, southward by lots belonging to James and Joseph Bringhurst, and westward by Front-street. The bank house and lot, now in the tenure of John Pinkerton, is under a lease, at £ 40 per annum, which will expire June 18, 1772. The water lot, with a small improvement thereon, being also in the tenure of John Pinkerton, may be entered upon immediately. The whole subject to the full arrears of the Proprietaries thirds, due thereon. The title is indisputable. Any persons inclining to purchase the aforesaid lots at private sale, may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers, BENJAMIN CHEW, CHARLES RIDGELY, BENJAMIN WYNKOOP, Executors. *February 14, 1771. T.b.c. 6 W.*

Philadelphia, January 31, 1771.

To be LETT,

A PLANTATION, belonging to William Peters, containing about 90 Acres of cleared Land, and a sufficient Quantity of Wood-land, situate on the West-side of the River Schuylkill, about a Mile below the Great Falls thereof, in Bleckley Township, five Miles from the City of Philadelphia, with a good House, Barn, Stables, and every other Convenience necessary for a Farmer. There are, on the said Plantation, 15 Acres of watered Meadow, an Orchard of 150 grafted Apple-trees, bearing Fruit of the best Quality, and 200 Cherry-trees of various Sorts. Near 30 Acres of the said Land are limed, and the Tenant may lime more on easy and reasonable Terms. The principal Dwelling-house, Gardens, &c. will be reserved. For Terms, apply at the said Plantation, or to the Subscriber, in Arch-street, Philadelphia. A Man with a small Family will be most agreeable. RICHARD PETERS, *junior. Tbcf.*

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

(Purchased by Doctor BOUCHELL, as he runs)

A PALE Mulattoe man (a slave for life) named JOE, but now passes by the name of PRINCE ORANGE, and often changes his name; was seen in April last, at Blackford Town, and worked near that place for some weeks; was born at Cambridge, in Dorchester county, and sold in Kent, on Delaware; he is a tall, slender, boney fellow, about 30 years old, very talkative when in drink, can read a little, and pretends to be a seaman, has a small stoop in his shoulders, thin face, high nose, a little pitted with the small-pox, is a drunkard, swearer, and liar; had on a whitish brown country cloth jacket, and a red under jacket. Whoever delivers the said fellow at Mr. WITHERSPOON's, in New-Castle county, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by *January 1, 1771.* SLUYTER BOUCHELL. ‖ 3m.

New-Castle county, January 15, 1771.

ON Monday, the 4th day of March next, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, the messuages, lands and tenements following, to wit.

One messuage, and a piece of land, containing about 17 acres, situate at the east end of the town of Newark, in the county aforesaid, formerly the property of a certain Jonathan Davis.

One other messuage, and a small lot of land, containing 3 roods and 24 perches; and also 11 acres of other land, at Newark aforesaid, formerly belonging to a certain Jonathan Jarman.

One other messuage, and lot of land, containing a quarter of an acre; and also 24 acres, 2 roods, and 24 perches of land, at Newark aforesaid; both of which last mentioned parcels of land, were formerly the property of a certain David Davis.

One other messuage, and about 150 acres of land, situate in the Welch Tract in Pencader Hundred, in the county aforesaid, formerly the property of a certain Isaac Hughes.

And also one messuage, and tract of land, or plantation, containing 137 acres, with the appurtenances to the same belonging, situate in Pencader Hundred aforesaid, purchased by Captain John Singleton, of John Thompson, Esq; Sheriff of the said county of New-Castle; the aforesaid premises being the real estate of the said John Singleton, deceased.

Attendance will be given, on the premises, by ELIZABETH SINGLETON, and THOMAS LUNN, Executors of said deceased, or their Attorney. *By order of the Orphan's Court,*

¶ RICHARD M'WILLIAM, Clk. said Court

To be LETT, and entered upon immediately,

SUNDRY lots of one, two or three hundred acres of land, situate in the county of Albany, and province of New-York, being part of a large tract granted by his Majesty's royal letters patent, under the great seal of Great-Britain, to Sir William Johnson, Bart. lying on the north side of the Mohawk river, between the large Canada creeks, and near the German flats, and part of it adjoining the Conajahare settlement.-----The land is very well watered, and the quality of the soil is such as will satisfy any settler on inspection, as is well known to all who have hitherto seen it.------These lots are proposed to be lett for the term of three lives, free of any rent for five years, from thence for ten years at 50s. New-York currency, per ann. for every hundred acres; and from and after the expiration of said ten years, and during the remainder of the three lives, at the yearly rent of £ 4 New-York currency per ann. for every hundred acres; and, as a farther encouragement, the heirs at law shall have the preference given them of each lot, so taken up, on such terms, and subject to such rent, as other lands in the said tract shall then be rented for.---These terms will give each settler a freehold right; and when the nature of the soil, its vicinity to a grist and saw-mill, and that of a rich well settled country, with roads already made to it, are duly considered, it must appear more advantageous for beginners, than they can meet with in any part of the country. Any person, inclining to settle on these terms, is to apply to the proprietor at his seat at Johnson-Hall.

N. B. There are several improved farms to be lett, at and near the Mohawk river, on different terms, as shall be agreed on; also some valuable tracts of land, well situated, to be sold, by the whole, or in parcels, and others to be granted in fee simple. For the particulars, apply as above directed.

Published, and to be SOLD by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his Printing-Office, in Burlington,

THE LAWS and VOTES of last Sessions of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Province of *New-Jersey*; by whom Printing is performed in a neat and correct Manner, and the best Price given for *Hogs Bristles*, and clean *Linen Rags*.

Where also may be had, Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream, &c. with a Variety of School Books, &c. Stationary and Blanks, by Wholesale and Retail. Book and Pocket Almanacks for 1771, to be sold at the above Printing-Office. ‡

Philadelphia, February 19, 1771.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

At the House of William Currer, on Monday, the 11th of March next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A TRACT of Patent LAND, called PARTNERSHIP, containing 237 Acres, being in Cecil County, in the Province of Maryland, within Half a Mile of the Head of North East River, and adjoining Lands of William Currer, John Read, and the Principio Company. Three Months Credit will be given for the Purchase-money, and a sufficient Deed of Conveyance, by REESE MEREDITH, EDWARD PENINGTON, and THOMAS WHARTON, junior.

ON Monday, the 1st of April next, will be exposed at public vendue in this city, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, the following six lots or parcels of land, distinguished by the names of lot No. 2, containing 500 acres; lot No. 4, containing 500 acres; lot No. 27, containing 250 acres; lot No. 44, containing 250 acres; lot No. 58, containing 250 acres; and lot No. 77, containing 250 acres; in the whole 2000 acres of land, with the usual allowance for highways, being part of a 28000 acre tract, granted in the year 1742, unto Leonard Gansevoort, Cornelius Tenbrooke, Jacob Wendell, Johannis H. Wendell, Peter Winne, Abraham Dow, Henry Holland, Abraham H. Wendell, Johannes Hun, Garrat C. Vanderbergh, Donive Funda, John Lindesay, Anne Johannis Wendell, and Edward Holland; situate in the county of Albany, commonly known by the name of Sachendage, divided, surveyed and laid out into lots, by Edward Collins, a surveyor.---The above lands are situated near Albany, and the river, have a quantity of meadow, are well watered and timbered, and very sufficiently known to be equal to any lands in the county, for richness of soil, and pleasantness of situation. Any person inclining to purchase part, or the whole, at private sale, may have a particular description, and an indisputable title given, by the subscriber, attorney to Thomas Lane, Esq; one of the masters of the high court of chancery in England, the proprietor. *T.b.c.*

New-York, Jan. 28, 1771. THOMAS WM. MOORE.

THOSE Gentlemen who have received Subscriptions for publishing the POEMS of the Rev. NATHANIEL EVANS, M. A. late Missionary in Gloucester County, New-Jersey, and Chaplain to the Lord Viscount Killmorey; and all those who intend becoming Subscribers, agreeable to the Advertisement formerly published, are requested to be speedy in sending in their Names to Messieurs William and Thomas Bradford, or Messieurs Hall and Sellers, Printers, in Philaphia, as the Book is ready to be committed to the Press, and the Publisher desirous to ascertain the Number of Copies that are to be printed off. Subscriptions are taken in by the Episcopal Clergy in Pennsylvania, and the neighbouring Provinces; and also by John Lawrence, Esq; at Burlington; Dr. Vanlier, at Haddonfield; Robert Friend Price, Esq; at Gloucester; Mr. William Supton, in New-York; and Mr. Enoch Story, in Baltimore-Town, Maryland.

The Book will be published in a neat Octavo; Price *Five Shillings*, bound. One Half to be paid at the Time of subscribing, and the other at the Delivery of the Book. The Subscribers Names to be printed.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, not to credit Catherine Jones, Wife of Evan Jones, for I will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof, she having used me very ill. EVAN JONES. Jan. 28, 1771. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.